

"THE METHOD AND MAIN POINTS OF ENLIGHTENING PUBLIC OPINION ON  
THE PRELIMINARY NEGOTIATION RE 1935 NAVAL LIMITATIONS CONFERENCE"

Decided on 12 October 1934

The enlightenment and guidance of public opinion on the preliminary negotiation re 1935 Naval Limitations Conference shall be done based upon the following according to general principles:

ACCOUNT

I. MATTERS OF ENLIGHTENMENT

- (1) It is the national right of every country to hold sufficient military forces in order to stabilize her own national defense; at the same time for our Empire, it is a necessary duty in order to secure the peace of East Asia.
- (2) Our Empire's claim is not the expansion of armaments but the reduction of armaments; namely, it means to plan the armament reduction of all nations to the utmost based upon the spirit of disarmament and to contrive to lighten the national burden as much as possible in the future. Moreover, it means the promotion of friendship among nations.
- (3) In order to establish the principle of no-threats and no-aggression, it is necessary to carry out limitation of armament by abolishing or by reducing offensive force, and by replenishing defensive force.
- (4) Our Empire denounces the Washington Treaty, but she hopes to conclude a just and appropriate treaty as a substitute.
- (5) In case an agreement is not effected, the Empire has a counter-plan which will make the best of the situation from the standpoint of national defense. However, the Empire will persistently maintain an attitude of just peace and, of course, try willingly not to aggravate peaceful relations with the interested countries.

II. THE WAY OF ENLIGHTENMENT

- (1) Internal enlightenment and propaganda shall be performed through journalists and correspondents. In addition, the interested authorities will dispatch lecturers in case of necessity; or it shall be done by contributions to newspapers, by broadcasts, by films, by distribution of pamphlets and so on.
- (2) All interested officials shall guide internal newspaper and magazine writers and correspondents. Even though they will avoid as much as possible

taking measures such as banning publication of anything except currently banned matters, each ministry shall exert itself and shall attempt to prevent publication of speeches which might destroy a policy already decided by the Empire, which make special mention of opposition of ministry to ministry, of disunity of internal public opinion, or the publishing of articles which would tend unnecessarily to stimulate internal and external public opinion. Each ministry should try to prevent it.

(3) As the newspaper articles containing announcements for internal enlightenment are promptly translated by foreign journalists in Japan and are telegraphed outside Japan, when the aforesaid announcements are made, we must give ample consideration to the foreign reaction.

(4) We should carry on propaganda for foreign enlightenment according to item (5) in addition to carrying it on through foreign correspondents in Japan and Japanese correspondents. We shall direct organizations abroad such as our foreign companies and non-official groups, and Japanese residents abroad to cooperate with the policy of enlightenment of the Government. Special consideration shall be given to the indirect effectiveness of internal enlightenment.

(5) The enlightenment in foreign countries shall be conducted with foreign diplomatic establishments as centers. Concerning this, the central government shall consider and take measures for close liaison with military and naval attaches in diplomatic establishments abroad.

(6) The guidance and the enlightenment of foreign correspondents should be done with the Foreign Office as a center.

(7) As censorship of the communications of foreign correspondents is not established as a system, we make it a rule not to limit them especially, except in the case of an extreme communication; instead the guidance of correspondence is emphasized.

(8) We should make a separate study concerning refutation and counter-propaganda in response to the propaganda from foreign countries.

(9) We should make a separate study concerning the prevention of the bribing of internal newspapers and magazines by others, and the buying of foreign newspapers and magazines.

(10) We should make a separate study concerning the oppositions and the artificialities, etc., in the public opinion of countries which participated in the Conference, especially those of Britain and America.

(11) The controlled and firm attitude of the authorities is a basic condition of enlightenment and guidance, and at the same time, it is the best protective wall for stopping propaganda from foreign countries. Accordingly officials in charge of each interested ministry should maintain the necessary liaison.

The End

REFERENCE (Confidential) 25 Navy

METHOD OF EXTERNAL PROPAGANDA

I. The policy of Japan is always to maintain peace in the East.

(1) The maintenance of peace in the East is not only one of the greatest pillars for the Peace System of the world, but also it is the important element of existence for Japan without which self-supply and self-support are impossible and the importing and exporting of goods are necessary.

(2) Therefore, the maintenance of peace in the East and the Japanese national defense are closely connected and indivisible.

(3) History testifies that Japan protected, at the risk of her national fortune, the peace of the East every time it was in danger. In fact, Japan has never taken up arms except in the above instance.

(4) For other powers also, the maintenance of peace in the East is the guarantee of their trade in the East.

(5) When the powers look dispassionately at the actual situation in the East, they will discover Japan as the only defender of the peace of the East and will be unable to help thanking her and respecting her.

II. The attitude of Japan is always on a basis of justice and duty, and at the Naval Conference of 1935, Japan is to take the same attitude.

(1) The intention of Japan based on the spirit of the reduction of armament, is to abolish increases in armament and to reduce armament. In this case, the powers with the greatest armament should take the lead in making reductions.

(2) It is absolutely necessary to maintain national existence. Therefore, every country has an equal right to feel at ease about her defense; so each nation has an equal right to provide the armament necessary for national defense.

(3) As naval strength is very easily moved, all powers concerned can be at ease as regards national defense when the treaty based on the principle "NOT TO THREATEN OTHERS" is concluded.

(4) This discriminating ratio of naval strength is a violation of the principle of no-threats and no-aggression and should be rejected.

(5) In order not to menace one another, we should abolish or drastically reduce our offensive force, and assert our defensive armament.



III. The abrogation of the existing treaty is a natural stage in concluding a new impartial treaty.

(1) Ten years have passed since the conclusion of the Washington Treaty and this treaty has lost its validity due to the development of sciences and due to the changes in the international situation. The discriminating ratio gives Japan especially a constant menace and makes her anxious about the safety of her national defense. This stimulates still more the idea of opposing powers, and is not the measure for maintaining the international peace; we must abrogate this as soon as possible.

(2) The Washington Treaty itself anticipates the loss of its validity owing to the passing of time, and provides for the abrogation of the treaty. Therefore, according to the stipulation of the treaty, it will be natural for Japan to announce the abrogation of the treaty; this is based on her constructive hope for concluding a new treaty, impartial and suitable for the present situation.

(3) The London Treaty is originally temporary and it is natural that we abrogate it according to its provision and substitute a new agreement.

(4) It is the traditional spirit of the Japanese that they get along with good neighbors and help their neighbors, making nothing of their own lives in the maintenance of justice. No one can terrorize her by putting on a demon's mask.

NAVAL COMMITTEE VERBAL NOTE  
(to be distributed at the 4th Joint Disarmament  
Information Commission, 5 October 1934)

All the Ministries cannot carry out the concrete details of propaganda and its diffusion in the same way for they all are in different situations, and it may be advantageous for each Ministry to take a different attitude in attaining the object.

The principle should be that all have a close connection beneath the surface. Under separate cover is contained the elementary methods of propaganda diffusion now being used by the Navy. We shall be pleased if you make a suitable selection and use it.

CONFIDENTIAL - REFERENCE 25

Navy

#### ELEMENTS OF INTERNAL PROPAGANDA

I. We should be sure to make the people believe that maintaining the national defense power permanently is absolutely essential to the armament reduction treaty.

(1) Generally speaking, it is absolutely necessary that an independent country has the right to armaments necessary to safeguard herself.

(2) Without the safety of national defense, we positively cannot expect to build the international peace system, the stability of the national life, nor the future prosperity of the country.

(3) Therefore, a just and impartial treaty of armament reduction should contain the permanent maintenance of the national defense as its essence.

II. The following items should be emphasized for the conclusion of a just and valid new treaty for armament reduction.

(1) We cannot accept any treaty which threatens the independence of the national defense of Japan and by which the permanence of the national defense of Japan cannot be anticipated.

(2) To insure the principle of no-threats and no-aggression, we abolish the gradation and ratio. Moreover, we should limit our armament on the basis of drastically reducing military strength and replenishing military strength.

(3) All nations should plan to drastically lower their amounts in accord with the spirit of reducing armament.

III. We explain the following concerning the abrogation of the existing treaty.

(1) As ten odd years have passed since the conclusion of the Washington Treaty, it is not suited to the present situation due to scientific progress and changes in the international situation in the meantime. The treaty itself anticipates its own abrogation, and it is the proper and just preparatory measure for concluding a new and just armament reduction treaty. Therefore, it is not simply as a use of a right proper from the standpoint of the treaty, but as a step in the direction of a fair agreement that we announce the abrogation of the treaty.

(2) The London Treaty is a temporary agreement in force until the end of 1936, and after the term is over it will naturally become invalidated.

IV. Japan who resigned from the League of Nations with regard to the Manchuria Incident experienced the fact that a just claim is not necessarily always recognized in an international conference. Even if our claim should unfortunately not be accepted, and the agreement should not be concluded, we need not necessarily expect the opening of a ship construction race considering the national situation in the various countries. If such competition should appear, the authorities are confident of maintaining the national defense by independent measures. Therefore, we should strongly advocate that the people should not be afraid of it.

V. Due to the situation of the empire, the defense of the empire is connected with East Asiatic peace and indivisibility, and as the maintenance of naval force by Japan is the basis of the peace of East Asia, they should be made to recognize emphatically that the future of Japan depends on the vicissitudes of her Navy.

VI. As the negotiation for the armament reduction reaches its climax, foreign propaganda may become violent. We must spread the warning ahead of time not to be taken in by foreign tricks.



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極秘

昭和九年十月十二日決定

昭和十年海軍軍縮會議豫備交渉ニ

対スル輿論啓發要項及方法

昭和十年海軍軍縮會議豫備交渉ニ対スル輿論啓發  
指導一般綱領ニ導由ニ左記ニ依リ之ヲ行フ

記

一 啓發要項

(一) 各國、自國、國方、安固ニスルニ充分ナル兵カラ保有スルニト  
當然、權利ナリト共ニ帝國トシテ東亞、平和確保、タメ  
必然、義務ナルニト

(二) 帝國、主張、軍備拡張ニ非スルニ軍備縮小ニテ即  
チ軍縮、精神、基ニ極力各國保有量、低下、圖リ以テ  
將來成、可、國民負擔、緩和、圖リ且、各國間、平和親  
交、増進、スルニテト

(三) 不侵、不威、不侵略、原則、確立、スルニ為、必要ナル兵カラ全廢  
若、縮減、防禦的兵カラ充實ス、趣旨ニ基テ軍備制  
限、行フ必要ニト

(四) 帝國、五ヶ條條約、放棄、行フモノニ代ル可キ正當  
ナル條約、締結ヲ望ムモノニト

(五) 丁一協定不成立ニ終リタル場合ニ於テ、帝國トシテ、國府上  
之ニ善意處スル対策アリ但シ帝國トシテ、飽ク迄ニ正平  
和的態度ヲ持スルニテ進テ同僚國ト、平和的関係  
ヲ變化セサルニ努メルニト勿論ナルニト

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## 二 啓發方法

- (一) 對國內啓發宣傳：同(一)新聞雜誌記者通信員等  
ニ行フ、外行ニ應ニ關係當局ヨリ講演官ヲ派遣シ  
或ハ寄稿發送映画冊子頒布等ニ依リ之ヲ行フモトス
- (二) 國內新聞雜誌記者通信員ニ對シ、各關係官ニ於テ  
之ヲ指導シ現行禁止事項以外ニ對シ成リ可ク掲載禁  
止等ヲ指導シ之ヲ避クルト雖モ帝國、既定方針ヲ  
破壞スルニ言論各層間、對立關係、國內輿論、不  
統一等ヲ特記或ハ必要ニ内外、輿論ヲ刺戟スル如キ記  
事掲載、各省協力シ之ヲ所遏ニ努ムルモトス
- (三) 國內啓發、爲新聞發表記事、直ニ在本邦外國新  
聞通信員等ニ依リ翻譯シ國外ニ發電セラルルヲ以テ  
該發表ニ際シ豫メ對外反應ヲ充分考慮スルヲ要ス
- (四) 對國外啓發宣傳：同(一)在本邦外國通信員及本  
邦通信社員等ヲ介シ行フ、外ハ依リ可キモトス  
或ハ在外會社民間團體等、在外機關及在留邦人ヲ以テ  
政府、啓發ニ協力セシムル如ク指導ス
- (五) 別國內啓發、向接ハ效果ヲ考慮ニ置クモトス
- (六) 國外現地ニ於ケル啓發、在外公館ヲ中心トシ之ヲ行フモトス  
右同(一)在外公館附陸海軍武官ト緊密ニ連繫  
中央ニ於テモ考慮指導スルモトス
- (七) 對外通信員、訴專啓發、外務省ヲ中心トシ行フモトス
- (八) 對外通信員、通信ニ對シ檢閲制度トヲ確立セシム  
ニ非ルヲ以テ極端ナル通信ニ非ニ限リ得之ヲ制限セ  
サニ建前トシ寧ロ通信員、訴專ニ重キヲ置クモトス
- (九) 海外ヨリ、宣傳ニ對應スル反駁、逆宣傳等ニ對シ、

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No. 2 ☆

## 二 啓發方法

- (一) 對國內啓發宣傳：(1) 新聞雜誌記者通信員等  
之行、外、內、要、應、關係當局、講演官ヲ派遣シ  
或、寄稿、放送、映画、冊子、頒布等、依リ之ヲ行フモトス
- (二) 國內新聞雜誌記者通信員：對、各、關係官、於、  
之、指導、現行、禁止事項、外、對、成、可、掲載、禁  
止等、措置、之、ル、避、ルト、雖、帝國、既定方針、  
破壞、之、具、有、言論、各、有、同、對、立、關係、國內輿論、不  
統一等、特記、或、不、要、内外、輿論、刺戟、之、如、記  
事、掲載、各省協力、之、之、所、過、好、ル、モ、トス
- (三) 國內啓發、爲、新聞發表記事、直、在本邦外國新  
聞通信員等、依、翻譯、之、國外、發電、之、ル、ハ、  
該發表、之、豫、對、外、反應、充分考慮、之、要、ス
- (四) 對國外啓發宣傳：(1) 在本邦外國通信員及本  
邦通信社員等、介、之行、外、由、依、可、モ、トス  
或、在外會社、民間團體等、在外機關、及、在留邦人、  
政府、啓發、協力、之、ル、如、指導、ス  
別、國內啓發、向、接、的、效果、考慮、置、フ、モ、トス
- (五) 國外現地：於、此、啓發、在外公館、中、心、ト、シ、之、行、フ、モ、トス  
右、同、在外公館、附、陸海軍武官、緊密、之、連繫  
中央、於、之、考慮、措置、ス、ル、モ、トス
- (六) 對外通信員、誘導啓發、外務省、中、心、ト、シ、之、行、フ、モ、トス
- (七) 對外通信員、通信、對、檢、閲、制度、確立、之、  
ニ、非、ル、ハ、極端、之、通信、非、之、限、之、制限、  
之、建、前、ト、寧、日、通信員、指導、之、重、キ、置、フ、モ、トス
- (八) 海外、宣傳、對、應、之、反、駁、逆、宣傳、等、同、シ、之、

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- 別ニ改定準備スルモノトス
- (カ) 國內新聞雜誌、被買收防止。外國新聞雜誌、買收等  
ニ関シテ、別ニ改定ス
- (ト) 會議參加國就中英未輿論、對立作為專國ニ別  
ニ改定スルモノトス
- (ニ) 當局、統制已堅確ニ態度、發表指專、根本要件  
ニ同時ニ外部ヨリ、宣傳ヲ抑止スル取上、防壁ニナラステ  
關係各省係官、必要ナル連絡ヲ保持スルモノトス

(終)

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「秘」 25 御参考

對國外宣傳要項

海軍

- (一) 日本、國策の中心は東洋平和、確保なり。
- (二) 東洋の平和保全は全世界平和機構、大支柱として同時に給與不足の恐れにシテ物資の輸出入を絶つ必要とする日本ニトシテ、公使は其の格を關する重大事件なり。
- (三) 従つて東洋平和、維持は日本、国防と密接な命令關係なり。
- (四) 東洋平和、危殆に瀕する場合は、日本は其の國運を賭す之が擁護をせざるに、素直、明證を欲する、日本が干渉を報つて起るる公使は右の場合を除きて、絶無なり。
- (五) 列國ニトシテモ東洋平和、保全は其の對東洋貿易を進展せしむる保障なり。
- (六) 而して又列國の冷靜に現實、東洋を直視する時、必ず其處に東洋平和、唯一擁護者たる日本、必ず發見之致、愛感謝の念に打たれり。
- (七) 帝國、態度は常に大義を命令し、則して之に昭和十一年海軍軍縮會議ニ對して、正々當々、態度ヲ持てしめたり。
- (八) 日本、主張は軍縮の大精神に則り、軍備擴張ヲ排し、軍備縮減ヲ期するに在り、此場合高度軍備國が卒先大に縮減ヲ取行ふべきは當然の事なり。

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(二) 国家生存権、保有の絶対性より、国防の安全感を満足せしむるに、  
キハ各国に平等なる権利を有するモノニシテ国防上必要トスル限度  
ノ軍備ヲ有整正スルノ権利ハ各国に等しく之ヲ有スルモノナリ、

(三) 海軍力ノ移動ハ極メテ容易ナルニ鑑ミ、関係各国ハ互ニ他ヲ  
カ脅威セザル事ヲ基調トセリ軍縮條約ヲ締結シテ發効セシメ  
称ニ国防ノ安全感ヲ得ルモノナリ、

(四) 海軍兵力量ニ差等比率ヲ設ケルガ如キハ將來ハ勿論現代ニ  
於テモ不脅威不侵略ノ原則ヲ害フモノニシテ斷じて排斥ス  
ベキモノナリ、

(五) 互ニ他ヲカ脅威セザルニ加シ、又攻撃力ノ全廢若ハ極度ノ  
縮減ヲ行ヒ防禦力ノ整備ヲ主張スルモノナリ、

三、既存條約ノ廢棄ハ公正ナルニシテ新條約ノ協定ニ進ムヲ然ル  
道程ナリ、

(一) 華海條約ハ其ノ協定以來既ニ十數年ヲ経過シ其ノ内容  
ニテ、進歩的國際情勢ノ変遷ニ因リ人々其ノ妥當性ヲ失  
ヒタリ殊ニ其ノ差等比率ハ日本ニ対シテハ不斷ノ脅威ヲ感  
ゼシメ国防上ノ安全感ヲ傷ケルモノナリ、益々國家好シク觀念  
ヲ刺戟シ斷じて國際平和ヲ維持スルノ所以ニアラザルヲ以テ速ニ廢  
棄スルノ要ナリ、

☆  
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(二) 華海條約自体既ニ斯ク、如キ時代、経過ニ伴フ妥當性ノ消滅  
ヲ豫期シテ之ガ廢棄ノ規定ヲ設ケタリ、從ツテ日本ガ條約ノ  
規定ニ從ヒ廢棄ヲ通告ヲ行フハ條約上当然ノ權利行使ニシテ  
而モ新ニ時代ニ適合スル公正ナル條約ヲ協定セトスル建設的  
希望ニ基クモノナリ、

(三) 倫敦條約ニ至リテハ元來數量的協定ニシテ其ノ規定ニ遵ヒ  
解消シ新ナル協定ニ更迭スルハ当然ナリ、

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四、華僑ト相親シ、相援ケ正哉、爲ニ公処ヲ鴻毛ヨリモ輕ニシテ  
僅タ日本民族傳統精神ナリ、愈々人ヲ骨カスガ如キニ斷ジテ  
日本人ニ對シテ是レ用スルモノニアラズ

(終)

古代

(第四回聯合軍縮情報委員會於  
配布 九一五)

16/8

宣傳普及、具體的細則ニ至リ、各省、立場ニ依リ、ゆゑ不同、  
兼、以テ進出能ハカリ、時ニ又異、表現ヲ以テスル、大局、  
目的達成上、却テ有利トスルト無キニ至ラズ

要、只、内閣、三常ニ密接、大連絡ヲ保持スル、別冊、現、  
海軍、行ツル、宣傳普及、要項、適宜、取舍、活用  
ヲ得、至、甚、幸、

別冊

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御參考

對國內普及要項

海軍

一、國防、恒久的安全確保、軍縮協定の、絶対要素トシテ、  
國民、信心ニ定、徹底セラルト

(一) 凡、自立獨立、國家、自國、自衛、ヲ防護スルニ必要ナル軍  
備權ヲ確保スル、絶対モラルト

(二) 國防、安全ナク、國際平和機構、建設モ、國民生活、  
安寧モ、國家、将来、繁榮モ、断テ、望ミ、得、カ、ラ、カ、明白ナルト

(三) 從テ、公認、適當ナル軍縮條約、國防、恒久的安全確保  
ヲ、絶対要素トシテ、ヲ、包含スルモラルト

二、公認、适当ナル新軍縮協定實現、必要ナル、記、各項ヲ  
強調スルト

(一) 帝國國防、恒久的安全ヲ期シ、得、國防、自主權ヲ侵害  
スル、如キ協定、絶対ニ、之ヲ、認、容、ス、カ、ラ、カ、ニト

(二) 不脅威、不侵略、原則ヲ確立スル、爲、至、急、比、率、ヲ、撤、廢、  
スル、モ、二、攻、撃、的、兵、力ヲ、極、力、縮、減、シ、防、衛、的、兵、力ヲ、充、實、スル、趣

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自之基キ軍備、制限、行フコト

三、軍縮精神ニ則リ、極力各國保有量、低下シテ之ヲ

三、既存條約、廢棄ニ用ミ、左、定メ説スルコト

(一) 華府條約、其、協定以來十數年ヲ經過シ、其、間科  
以、進步、國際情勢、變更シ、依リ既ニ現状ニ適セズ、之、  
廢棄、同條約、因、殊、殊、見、所、ニ、且、又、公、心、安、寧、大、新、  
軍縮條約、協定ニ必要ナル準備過程ヲ行フ、之、カ、廢棄、  
通告ヲ行フ、軍縮條約、上、止、然、權、利、行使ニ止、公、心、大、協  
定ニ同意、亦、進、ム、所以、ナルコト

四、倫敦條約、昭和十年末迄、暫定協定ニシテ有効期  
間、後、盡、然、一、消、滅、セ、ラ、レ、タ、ルコト

四、公心大主張モ國際會議ニ於テ必ク之、高、聲、疾、呼、セ、ル、  
ニ、ア、ラ、レ、タ、ル、既、ニ、滿、洲、問題、關、聯、シ、國際、聯盟、ヲ、脱、退、シ、帝  
國、經、験、セ、ル、タ、リ

不幸ニシテ、我、大、張、容、シ、テ、協、定、不、成、ニ、終、リ、タ、ル、場、合、ニ、於、テ  
各國、國、情、等、鑑、ミ、中、然、的、ニ、建、艦、競、争、開、始、シ、豫、期、ス、ル、  
甚、ク、又、斯、ク、如、キ、事、態、ニ、臨、ミ、テ、高、聲、疾、呼、シ、自、主、的、方、法、ニ、依、リ、國  
防、安、固、ヲ、期、得、ル、自、信、ヲ、有、ス、以、テ、國民、ノ、敢、テ、之、ヲ、畏、ル、ニ、要、キ、ヲ、  
強、調、ス、ル、コト

五、帝國、國防、ハ、帝國、國、情、ニ、推、シ、重、軍、事、和、維持、ト、不可、分、  
關、係、ヲ、有、シ、而、シ、テ、帝國、海、軍、威、力、保、持、ハ、實、ニ、東、洋、平、和、礎、石  
ニ、シ、テ、之、カ、増、長、シ、帝國、國、軍、將、士、五、大、影、響、音、ヲ、及、ス、モ、大、ニ  
ト、強、調、認、識、セ、ラ、レ、タ、ルコト

六、軍縮、交渉、ハ、高、潮、ニ、達、ス、ル、迄、ハ、外國、宣、傳、戰、熾、烈、ト、大、ニ、  
ニ、付、テ、手、外、國、側、衝、突、ニ、至、ル、ニ、至、ル、ヲ、極、力、以、テ、防、止、セ、ル、ヲ、  
ス、ル、コト

(終)

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證 明 書

「ワシントン」文書局 第 一 六 一 八 號  
國 際 檢 察 部 第 一 六 一 八 號

典 據 及 ビ 公 正 ニ 關 ス ル 證 明

余、筑土龍男ハ余ガ下記ノ資格ニ於テ、即チ第二復員局文書課課員トシテ、日本政府ト公的關係ニ在ルモノナルコト、竝ニ該官吏トシテ余ガ茲ニ添附セラレタル、一卷ヨリ成ル、千九百三十四年ノ昭和九年ノ九月及十月附、下記題名、即チ千九百三十五年ロンドン軍縮會議ニ關スル輿論指導ノ文書ノ保管ニ任シ居リシコトヲ茲ニ證明ス。

余ハ更ニ添附ノ記録及ビ文書ガ日本政府ノ公文書ナルコト、竝ニ右ガ下記名稱ノ省又ハ部局ノ公式書類及ビ綴ノ一部ナルコトヲ證明ス。(若シアラバ綴番號又ハ引用、其ノ他公式書類又ハ綴ニ於ケル該文書ノ成規所在ノ公式名稱ヲモ特記スベシ) 海 軍 省



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丁乙介（印）

余、2D LT. EPIC W. FLEISHER 公 余方聯合國最高指揮  
官總司令部ニ關係アルモノナルコト、竝ニ上記題  
名ノ文書ニ余ガ公勝ニ、日本政府ノ上記署名官吏  
ヨリ入手シタルモノナルコトヲ茲ニ證明ス。

11

HENRY SHIMAJIMA



C E R T I F I C A T E

Statement of Source and Authenticity

I, Tatsuo TSUKUDO hereby certify  
that I am officially connected with the Japanese Government in the follow-  
ing capacity: Member of Archives and Documents Section, Second  
Demobilization Bureau

and that as such official I had custody of the document hereto attached  
consisting of 1 Volume, dated Sept. and Oct., 1934, and described as  
follows: "Guidance of Public Opinion Re: 1935 London Naval Limitations  
Conference."

I further certify that the attached record and document is an official  
document of the Japanese Government, and that it is part of the official  
archives and files of the following named ministry or department (speci-  
fying also the file number or citation, if any, or any other official  
designation of the regular location of the document in the archives or  
files): Navy Ministry

Signed at Tokyo on this  
3rd day of Oct., 1946.

TATSUO TSUKUDO  
Signature of Official (SEAL)

Witness: R. IMAMURA (SEAL)

Member of Archives and Documents  
Section, 2nd Demobil. Bureau  
Official Capacity

Statement of Official Procurement

I, 2d Lt. ERIC W. FLEISHER O-935000, hereby certify that I am  
associated with the General Headquarters of the Supreme Commander for the  
Allied Powers, and that the above described document was obtained by me from  
the above signed official of the Japanese Government in the conduct of my  
official business.

Signed at Tokyo on this  
3rd day of October, 1946

ERIC W. FLEISHER  
NAME

Witness: HENRY SHIMOJIMA

Investigation Division, IPS  
Official Capacity

Year 年	Names 艦名	Dates 年月日				Displacement 排水量 (噸)	On hand 保有量	Main guns 主砲	
		Keel Laid 起工	Launched 進水	Delivered 引渡	Commissioned 就役			Cal. (inch) 口径 (吋)	No. 数
1931	KONGŌ 金剛	1911 1-17	1912 5-8	1913 8-16	1913 8-16	29,330		14	8
	HIEI 比叡	1911 11-4	1912 11-21	1914 8-4	1914 8-4	29,330		14	8
	HARUNA 榛名	1912 3-16	1913 12-14	1915 4-19	1915 4-19	29,330		14	8
	KIRISHIMA 霧島	1912 3-17	1913 12-1	1915 4-19	1915 4-19	29,330		14	8
	FUSŌ 扶桑	1912 3-11	1914 3-28	1915 11-8	1915 11-8	29,330		14	12
	YAMASHIRO 山城	1913 11-20	1915 11-3	1917 3-31	1917 3-31	29,330		14	12
	ISE 伊勢	1915 5-10	1916 11-12	1917 12-15	1917 12-15	29,990		14	8
	HYUGA 日向	1915 5-6	1917 1-27	1918 4-30	1918 4-30	29,990		14	8
	NAGATO 長門	1916 8-28	1919 11-9	1920 11-25	1920 11-25	32,720		16	8
	MUTSU 陸奥	1918 6-1	1920 5-31	1921 10-24	1921 10-24	32,720		16	8
	Total 計					301,400	301,400		
1932	Same as above						301,400		
1933	"						301,400		
1934	"						301,400		
1935	"						301,400		
1936	"						301,400		
1937	"						301,400		
1938	"						301,400		
1939	"						301,400		
1940	"						301,400		
1941	(Same as above +) YAMATO 大和	1937 11-4	1940 8-8	1941 12-16	1941 12-16	64,000	365,400	18	9
	(Same as above +) MUSASHI 武蔵	1938 3-29	1940 11-1	1942 8-5	1942 8-5	64,000		18	9
1942	(Same as above -) KIRISHIMA 霧島								
	HIEI 比叡						-58,660		
	Total 計 (Balance) (差引)					5,340	370,740		
1943	(Same as above -) MUTSU 陸奥					-32,720	338,020		
1944	Same as above						338,020		
1945	(Same as above -) FUSŌ 扶桑 YAMASHIRO 山城 KONGŌ 金剛 YAMATO 大和 MUSASHI 武蔵					-215,990	122,030		



Note on HIEI

The HIEI was a training battleship since 1932 to 1940.

此艦は同有記号 1932年より1940年まで同記号に於て比叡に練習艦となつた。

CERTIFICATE

I hereby certify that I am officially connected

證明書

with the Japanese Government as Member of Research Division, Second Demobilization Bureau, and that in such official capacity, I have prepared the foregoing table from official records of the Japanese Government. I further certify that the table is true and accurate.

私は茲に第二復員局資料整理部部員として日本政府府に關係し、其の資格に於て日本政府の公式記録より前記表を作成したことを証明する。

又以前記表の真実且正確であることを証明する。

第二復員局資料整理部部員

Widemi Goshida

1946年9月27日

吉田英三

Member of Research Division  
2nd Demobilization Bureau

日本東京に於て

高野左平

Signed at Tokyo, Japan,  
on this 27 day of  
September, 1946:

S. Takano